

DURISSE, KEES & CO.

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South Carolina Delegation. New York, July 20.—The Times' special says the South Carolina Delegation, headed by Governor Perry, had an interview with President Johnson yesterday. It resulted satisfactorily. It appears that the delegates were released by the Union meetings throughout the State, and were on their way to Washington before the news of Governor Perry's appointment was received. Governor Perry assured the President that South Carolina would be represented in Congress in December. The State warmly adopted the Constitutional Amendment. The parish system will be abandoned, and the people be allowed to vote directly for President. The State laws generally will be made to conform to the spirit of those of the Northern States.

Gov. Perry's Position. New York, July 20.—Provisional Governor Perry has made a remarkable speech at Greenville, S. C., before he knew of his appointment as Provisional Governor. He said that no man in the United States more deeply regretted secession than himself, and that none felt more bitterly the degradation and humiliation of going back into the Union; still the people would be more happy and prosperous in the Union.

He said that Jeff Davis was not specially to blame for the failure of the rebellion. The people had got tired of the war and stultified in the field. Gen. Johnston had 77,000 men on the march, and only 14,000 on the march. Congress was to blame for not putting every able bodied man between sixteen to forty five years of age in the army and keeping them there. It mattered not whether he was a doctor, lawyer, preacher, politician, editor or school teacher, if able bodied. Strange to say these classes were mainly instrumental in placing the country in revolution, but were all exempted. Adding to politicians, editors and preachers, he also said that President Lincoln's death was a loss to the South. He was a whig and a non-resistor. Johnson was a democrat, held slaves, and voted for Breckinridge in 1860, thereupon the people should have every confidence in him. He ranks Lee next.

Latest from the North. Special Dispatch to the Constitutionalist. Louisville, July 21st, via Mobile, July 22d.

A Washington dispatch says the speech of Gov. Perry of South Carolina, excites a good deal of severity.

The President has been urged to remove him. Perry is still in the city with ex-Senator Orr.

On the morning of the South Carolina delegation, they quite differently from his Greenville speech.

A report from San Francisco states that the Custom House authorities seize large quantities of champagne, tobacco, and opium, for violation of revenue law.

The Louisville Journal says that Boyce of the rebel Congress has arrived at Washington with abundant means for his support.

The sentence on prisoners Mudd, Arnold, Laughlin, and Spangler arrived at Fortress Monroe, and were put on board the steamer Florida, which started to sea.

Their destination is unknown, but it is supposed to be the Dry Tortugas.

A dispatch from New York says gold is quiet; bulls are struggling hard to bring up the supply, and compel an advance, but they have been embarrassed by sales made by the Treasury. For the last two days the Treasury is selling. Today gold closed at 127 1/2. A New York dispatch says cotton 48c per lb; flour, \$5.00; sugar, duty; molasses quiet; sterling exchange 109.

Philadelphia sales of 7 3/4 to-day amounted to six and a quarter millions.

San Francisco telegraph indicates that the work is rapidly progressing to a successful termination.

Tennessee.—Governor Brownlow is out in an "Address to the People." Its object, he says, is to warn the citizens against "the revolutionary designs of certain secessionists and pro-slavery for delivering the Commonwealth into the hands of false rebels." Political speakers of this school, he says, have been denouncing the present State government as a usurpation and inveighing against the extinction of slavery; and that provision of the State constitution which deprives rebels of certain classes of the privilege of voting, while in some counties the secessionists have defied the laws, and held unauthorized elections, and it is openly proclaimed that in the approaching contest for members of Congress the disfranchised individuals shall not be excluded from the polls. Gov. Brownlow announces that, as all these things show that the spirit of rebellion is still unsubdued, the assistance of the military shall be rendered necessary to effect the object. Among the alleged disturbers of the peace is Hon. Emerson Etheridge, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee, and who is now again a candidate for the same position. Etheridge has been arrested on a charge of making incendiary speeches throughout the State, calling President Johnson a thief, Governor Brownlow a usurper, etc., addressing the negroes and telling them, that in spite of the emancipation proclamation and the free Constitution of Tennessee, they were still slaves and living to stir up discontent and disorder generally.

The Asiatic Cholera.—The cholera is said to have appeared in Asia, and to be moving steadily westward. The last East Steamers brought word that Mecca and Medina are fast lanes of cholera victims, the pilgrims pushing all along the road to the shrines from Jeddah and the Southern ports, and Sheds, who had come to kiss Kaaba, turning back in horror, with their trains to succumb in tents and houses where they had shut themselves up. Already Egypt has been reached, and the felias there are perishing by thousands; so much so that the Italian and French laborers are shut against vessels from Alexandria. Marathas have kept the mailboats in quarantine ever since two merchant passengers were landed in the July, and at last we ourselves have been obliged to confront a pest that cannot be disregarded. The newspapers and letters which went out of the general post office on Monday last were sent in boxes instead of parcels, and were being carried out of the country by the mail passing through the country. That, indeed, is not a precaution.

on our own behalf, but it will also be observed with regard to the overland dispatches coming home. All the instances we enumerate, and others which might be cited, prove that the cholera is on its periodical march.—London Telegraph, July 22.

WHAT IS UP?—There is little doubt that the Government is concentrating forces on the Rio Grande, but the exact purpose of this movement remains a matter of speculation outside of official circles. The subject is referred to by our special New York correspondent, and also forms the basis of articles in many of the Northern papers. The fact cannot be concealed that affairs in Mexico are claiming the attention of our people, both North and South. There seems to be a general desire to put into practical effect the Monroe doctrine, and, for our own part, we must confess it would be satisfactory to witness the exciting chase of Americans running Frenchmen and Austrians out of Mexico at the point of the bayonet. It would not take a long time to transfer our troops on the Rio Grande to a vital point of Mexico. This movement would soon develop the designs of the invaders, and concentrate around the American standard the Liberal party of that country.—Charleston Courier.

THE ADVERTISER. JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1865.

Thanks for many Valuable Papers. In the midst of the disgusting and long-protracted postal famine, our friends are not forgetting us. For many valuable papers sent us during the past week, we have to thank our polite brethren of the Constitutionalist; also Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Mr. M. L. SCHULTZ, Mr. NAT. DODD and Maj. B. F. LOVELACE.

Apples. We tender a thousand hearty thanks to our kindly and respected neighbor, Mrs. S. WILKES, for the basket of beautiful apples sent by her to the Advertiser Office. These apples were very large, yellow and clear as amber, and very superior in flavor; the species is one we have never seen before, and the obliging and thoughtful lady calls them "cheese apples." May her tree bear a hundred million bushels every year—and never die!

Peaches. And immediately after Mrs. WILKES' apples had been safely located on our table, a basket (brought by a friend) of more than a dozen fine peaches—clear stone and cling stone—deliciously ripened and poured them into our empty and yawning drawer. We called in our friends from the front piazza; and you may rest assured the fruit was soon transferred to other yawning and empty places. Mr. WILKES' politeness and liberality afforded us a very rare treat. We shall not forget him.

Sad Accident. A sad affair occurred on the Ridge in the course of the past week. Certain freedmen having taken possession, without permission, of a couple of out-houses attached to the residence of the late Mrs. CROOK WATSON, and being commanded to leave the premises, and not complying, Messrs. THOMAS and MILTON WATSON, sons of Mr. E. WATSON, to whom the above-mentioned homestead in part belongs, went thither and set fire to the said out-houses, thereby compelling the withdrawal of the wretched freedmen. On the same night, or perhaps the night following, a fire broke out in the house of one of the freedmen, and he was killed.

Gov. Perry in Bad Odor at the North. From the latest Augusta papers we clip important telegraphic news. By reference to our news columns it will be seen that Northern papers and Northern men are considerably dissatisfied with the appointment of Gov. Perry—on account of some speech he has made in Greenville since the end of the war. Some of them demand that his appointment be revoked. This will not be done however; for no matter what he may have said in his obnoxious speech, he is certainly making very fair promises to President Johnson and the North now. In the said speech he spoke in complimentary terms of President Johnson and the latter will hardly remove him on that score. We are glad to announce the fact that Gov. Perry has called a Convention to meet on the third Monday in the coming September.

Correction. In last week's paper we stated that the honorable and distinguished gentleman who has been lately appointed our Provisional Governor, had been once a member of Congress. This was a mistake. He was three times an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. In 1854 he was nominated by the Union party, and was defeated by the Hon. W. R. Davis, by a small majority; and again afterwards by Gen. WADSWORTH. In 1858 he was a third time a candidate, advocating the claims of Gen. Cass, as a democrat; his successful opponent, Col. J. L. Orr, advocating the election of Gen. Taylor.

Correction No. 2. Two weeks ago, in speaking of the return of our friend, Mr. STANFORD RYAN, from a Northern prison, we stated that, immediately before his capture, he had been one of a squad that had shot one of SHERMAN's forgers, and hung up his body labeled with a warning sentence; and that upon being captured, he had to draw lots, among others, to see who should die in retaliation for the said deed. The latter part of this statement was correct; not so the former. The forger had been shot two or three weeks before, and Mr. RYAN had never heard of the affair until called upon to take his chance in the grim lottery. We hasten to remove the stain of this forger's blood from the hands of our friend. He was a brave soldier, and killed his man in battle every day; but had no intention or desire to kill him else where.

Miss Augusta J. Evans. The New York correspondent of the Mason Telegraph has had the pleasure of meeting in that city the author of Macaria—a work with which most of our readers are familiar. Miss Evans' health has evidently been affected by the cares and experiences of the past four years, and there is no doubt that she is deeply disappointed as the result of the war. Probably she entered into the cause of the South more earnestly, perhaps more warmly, in its justness, than Miss Evans, and when the bubble burst, and she saw that the Confederacy was a failure, no one could feel the bitterness of the moment more than she. Miss Evans expects to return to Mobile in the course of a few days.

Reverend J. Ashin has gone to Richmond, to act as counsel in confiscated property cases.

New Military Commander. Edgefield District, being one of those composing the Military District of Western S. C., is now under the command of Brig. Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK. This officer has his headquarters at Newberry. The Districts forming the Military District of Western S. C. are Lancaster, Fairfield, Chester, York, Union, Newberry, Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson and Pickens. The troops throughout this Military District are to be known as the "Fourth Separate Brigade." In an order from Gen. Van Wyck, which we have already seen, he says: "The laws of this State in regard to the distribution of Negroes will be enforced. Only fruits in their season, and not cereals, can be distilled. The sale of liquor will be regulated as your State laws provide. Hereafter no one will be sold except by a commission of commanders of sub-districts."

Another order reads as follows: HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION, WESTERN DISTRICT, S. C. FOURTH SEPARATE BRIGADE, NEWBERRY, S. C., July 16, 1865.

General Order No. 2. I. All permits heretofore granted for the sale of All Wine, Old Brand, Whiskey or any intoxicating drinks, are hereby revoked, and selling of the same to any person is prohibited. II. Any persons having in their possession any horse, mule, wagon, or any other property, will immediately report the same to the nearest military post and have it recorded. III. All cotton being transported must be inspected by the nearest Provost Marshal, and marked "Inspected and passed."

By order of Brig. Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK, Commanding District.

HENRY B. LOOMIS, 1st Lt. & Adj. Gen. U. S. V. & Provost Marshal.

Capt. MURRAY of the 25th Ohio Vol., lately commanding at Newberry, approved contracts with the power inserted to the employer to punish (by whipping, we suppose) his colored laborers. With this excuse, it appears that many outrages were committed upon the colored people in that section of the State. All this, Gen. Van Wyck very strongly disapproves and condemns. He warns the inhabitants of the above named District not to take the punishment of Freedmen into their own hands. He says further: "The clause inserted in former contracts delegating the power to punish, is hereby declared null and void."

And further: Courts will soon be established in every district within this command, as directed by orders from Dep't. Headquarters, where testimony of witnesses will be taken without regard to color. In order to assist this section of the State, to the extent of his power, with a view of more fully explaining to all the planters and freedmen, the rights of their rights and duties, the Brig. Gen. Com'd'g, will designate three or four places in each district, of which public notice will be given, where he will meet the inhabitants, and save many the necessity of a long ride to the Court House town of the District. Planters are requested to inform the freedmen of the time and object of the meeting, and encourage them to be present, so that their obligations may be explained, and misconception, as to liberty beyond the law, may be corrected.

Keep up with the Times when you can. In these times, when we are taught to look up to the United States authorities among us for protection and assistance, and when all are trying to do their part in helping themselves, and the general mass from worse to better—in these times, when the quick and puffing locomotive, and the ponderous yet swift railroad train, just arisen from their destruction, are coming along in every direction in the place of the slow pack and the slow stage, and when the great cities and villages, under well directed energy and superior mechanical skill, are fast emerging from their gloom and desolation, and are putting on the aspect of marts of usefulness, of wealth and of comfort—in these times, when combinations and projects in every form and in every quarter are, being inaugurated, to quicken the wheel of general reconstruction, and to bring about as speedily as possible, a return of that happiness and prosperity, and of those blessings which, under a benign Providence we, as a people once so swimmingly enjoyed. In such times as these then, we crave light, we crave some communication—facilities in some manner with the world around us. In these respects, the people of Edgefield are entirely isolated. We have no mails from any quarter, and are solely dependent on the uncertain, yet polite attentions of friends going and coming from abroad, for the little we do know of what is going on in the world. How serious and inconvenient a matter this may be here, we will not pretend to argue at length. The fact is patent to every man of intelligence, that it is a very serious one. Certain it is, however, that ours is a populous, a thrifty and an intelligent community, and that in consequence, the results growing out of such a condition as has just been mentioned, cannot prove anything but drawbacks. Mercantile life here is paralyzed; politically and socially we are but blanks; and for aught we know, there are now in our midst, many fair maidens and gallant youths, who are sighing away the freshness and bloom and elasticity and lovefulness of youth, for lack of that soothing communication with absent and distant lovers, which alone can be kept up, and alone be maintained secret from the prying eye of curiosity, through the medium of postal service. But there is a remedy we think perhaps, for those evils of which we complain, and although we do not pretend to claim its application as a right, we yet respectfully suggest it. It will be but temporary, but it will answer all purposes, till our government finds it convenient to again afford us postal facilities. The remedy is this. The United States authorities in command at this post, we think are disposed to be accommodating. They run couriers we believe between this place and different points at which Post Offices have been established, and there being no office here, the Edgefield packages lie in those offices a certain length of time and are then sent to the dead letter office at Washington. Now, this can easily be avoided. These couriers, when convenient, could bring the Edgefield packages here for distribution by the authorities to proper persons, and thereby relieve at once a want which is almost paramount to any other, viz: the want of postal facilities. What say the authorities here to our suggestion? If it is right and permissible, our present object may then prove of some avail; if not, then the matter rests just here or at least till we can be otherwise served in a postway.

The Constitutionalist says: Dr. Thomas Byne, residing in Burke county, was brutally murdered on Thursday, 12th. He was shot early in the night, and according to the confession of one of the former slaves of his brother Henry Byne, Esq., the deed was done by a combination of six or seven negroes who foolishly supposed by killing him they would get the land. Five of the negroes are now under arrest and will probably suffer the full penalty of the law. The deceased body was not discovered until the morning after he was killed, when the body was shockingly mutilated. We knew him as one of the kindest and most gentlemanly men. Peace to his soul.

Gen. Hatch has just returned to Charleston from a visit to Columbia, and is more than ever impressed with the necessity for the withdrawal of the negro troops from the interior.

Press Convention. The New Era, a well-conducted and popular daily, published in Atlanta, Ga., has conceived the design of getting up a Press Convention. It proposes the thing wisely and advocates it very sensibly. The said Convention to consist of members representing the principal dailies in the South, and to meet at Atlanta, or any other central point equally convenient, about the first Monday in the coming September. Although we might not attend such a convention, not being connected with a daily paper, still we beg leave to express our active sympathy with the objects of the proposed assembly, and our hopes that it may result in untold good to the New-press interest of the South. We have no doubt that such would be its result. The revolution, the destruction, and the general ruin, of the last four years have left most newspapers in a fearfully shaky condition; most Southern journals are now merely gasping for breath—not living. Editors and Printers and Publishers ought most emphatically to meet together in convention, and discuss and re-arrange a thousand important matters connected with their calling—and with the public interest in reference to the Press. The three greatest agencies of modern civilization are the telegraphic wires, the steam engine, and the printing press. The last, with its all-important concomitant agencies and powers, is the greatest. By all means let Southern men begin to set these agencies and powers in perfect and efficient order. And by all means let them devise some plan by which newspaper men can be better paid; for really in these days, a newspaperman who trusts solely to his paper for support, is poorer than was Lazarus when the gnat's dog came and licked his sores. So we drink very deeply (in imagination, alas!) and give three cheers, for the assembling and success of a grand Southern Press Convention. And we hope that when it meets, Editors, Printers, Publishers and Proprietors may not throw wet blankets one upon the other, to damage the good impression, which, when united and harmonious, they always make upon the world.

The Circle round the World about to be Completed. The great and grand Atlantic Sub-marine Telegraph promises to become very soon one of the accomplished facts of the nineteenth century. The cable, with the apparatus necessary, for its successful operation, has been completed at a cost of nearly five million of Dollars. Distance, by sea or land, is no longer to be an obstacle in the way of quick and immediate communication. If this sublime scheme prove a success, and there is but little doubt of it, Europe and America may hereafter interchange thoughts at any moment, and the events and occurrences which take place in the one land may be known to the other almost as soon as they transpire. The failure in 1858 or 1859 to lay the cable with a favorable termination, does not seem to have produced any despair of its final triumph. The determination and perseverance which have, amid accident and obstruction, never lost hope, but have urged on its progress and completion, will be rewarded with a happy conclusion.

A few days, or weeks, will decide the practicability of this stupendous, almost superhuman, project of traversing the Atlantic ocean with the electric wire. The machinery has been carefully prepared and arranged. The Great Eastern, the largest ship in existence, has received the two thousand, three hundred miles of cable on board; and on the 14th of the present month the mission was to commence of unrolling all portions of the civilized globe by an easy and rapid intelligence. About the middle of August, unless some unforeseen circumstance intervene, the cable will be laid, and the work accomplished. The Company, the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in anticipation, have agreed upon a tariff of prices. From Newfoundland, the terminus of the Sub-marine Telegraph on the American side, to England, the charge will be one hundred dollars for every telegram of twenty words, or under, and five dollars for every additional word. Contrary to the custom which has regulated our overland telegraphic companies, the name, date and address are to be counted and paid for as a portion of the message. This is doubtless owing to the magnitude and great cost of the undertaking. Verily, there seems to be scarcely any limit to the genius, the inventive powers, and the energy of man! We shall look most anxiously for the announcement of the success of the Atlantic Sub-marine Telegraph. Its success will be a brilliant signal for the rapid onward and upward progress of the human race—for the civilization, enlightenment, prosperity and welfare of all mankind.

The Tribune says we are able to state by authority, that the families of Jeff Davis and D. C. Clay retained eminent and loyal advisers as early as the middle of May last, to appear whenever the Government shall think proper to order the trials of these State prisoners. The senior counsel is a gentleman of whose prominence at the bar there will be no question, when it is thought proper to announce his name; any reports therefore which appear from time to time in different newspapers, as to efforts made on behalf of the prisoners, by persons representing themselves as their counsel, or engaged in their legal service, may be safely regarded as unauthorized by the parties chiefly concerned.

The N. Y. World's Alabama correspondent, writing from Montgomery, says that there is a deplorable state of society in that city from the bad administration of affairs by Gen. Smith, and fears a negro insurrection. There is terrible desolation in the country.

The Governor of Arkansas has informed the President that he will not hereafter recommend any participants in the rebellion for pardon, owing to the demonstrations of the rich people made on the fourth of July. He is satisfied that they ought to have a long probation.

The N. Y. Tribune is trying to make out that Barnum's Museum was fired by Southern sympathizers, offended by Barnum's caricatures on Mr. Davis.

Matilda Heron, the actress, has fallen heir to \$75,000, by the death of a brother.

Howe's Cub is reported to have remarked, when he heard of Gov. Brown's arrest, "Yes, damn him, he'll go to Washington a prisoner, and be sleeping with Andy Johnson in, let us have a fortnight!"

A large number of troops belonging to Gen. Steadman's command arrived in Augusta last week.

Evidence is daily being received, says a Washington paper, of the repentance of many of the rebels who resided abroad during the war. They apply to our Ministers and Consuls for permission to take the oath, which is freely given. Among the oaths thus administered, and recently received here for registration, are those of Mrs. and Miss Heston, formerly wealthy residents of Augusta District, South Carolina. They do not come within the \$200,000 clause now.

On the 12th inst., a fire broke out in Barnum's Museum, extending rapidly to the adjoining buildings on Broadway and Fulton streets. The Museum was totally destroyed; loss \$121,000. Eighteen houses on Ann street were also destroyed. Total loss said to be one million. The fire originated over a boiler in the museum basement.

The Chattanooga Gazette says the railroad between that city and Atlanta, has been completed, and trains can now run through to Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Mobile, and all points South. The road is not yet in the best of order, but repairs are daily being made to it.

The Baltimore City Council has voted \$10,000 to assist in the "elevation and improvement" of the colored people of that city.

A steamer cat, in Somerset, Penn., which delighted in killing young birds, was recently snatched by six or eight robins, who picked her eyes out and otherwise so injured her that she soon died.

Gen. Dyck's speech has been published at length by some of the Northern papers. In it he took a decided stand for negro suffrage.

In Bath, New York, a dwelling house was burned, in one of those trees in front of which a robin had built her nest. While the flames were in progress the mother flew back and forth, calling her little brood in the liveliest distress. But when all proved unavailing, she took her place on the nest and perished in the flames with her young.

The farmers and planters of Georgia who have in their possession Government horses and mules, are permitted, by order of Major General Steadman, to retain such animals.

The experiments made in cultivating cotton in Virginia have extended to Venice itself. The proprietor of a bathing establishment on the seashore planted the sandy fens of the Lido with cotton and succeeded. He sent specimens of his produce to the Austrian Chamber of Commerce at Trieste, which have been declared by dealers in the article superior in fineness and in length to American cotton.

Some of the English Southern papers hope that if Mr. Davis is executed England will at once terminate diplomatic relations with the United States.

Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, has addressed a long manifesto to the President, arguing in favor of the extension of the amnesty and pardon to the people of Virginia without reservation. The document has been placed before the Cabinet, and is said to have received careful discussion.

It is said that an agent from Brazil is on the way South, to offer emigrants to that country one thousand acres of land apiece.

Mr. Davis' Capture.

A Rebel officer, who accompanied Davis in his flight from Richmond, and who was present at his capture, gives the following account of that affair:

Davis ran his risks and took his chances, fully conscious of imminent danger, yet powerless from physical weakness, to do all he designed doing against the danger. When the musketry firing was heard in the morning, at "dawn gray dawn," it was supposed to be between the Rebel marksmen and Mr. Davis' few camp defenders. Under this impression he hurriedly put on his boots and prepared to go out for the purpose of intercepting, saying: "They will at least as yet respect me."

As he got to the tent door thus hastily equipped, and with this good intention of preventing an effusion of blood by an appeal in the name of a fading but not wholly faded authority, he saw a few cavalry ride up the road and deploy in front.

"Ha, Federals!" was his exclamation. "Then you are captured," cried Mrs. Davis with emotion.

In a moment she caught an idea—a woman's idea—and as quickly as women in an emergency execute their designs, it was done. He slept in a wrapper—a loose one. "I was not around him," this she fastened on to him, he was aware of it, and then bidding him adieu urged him to go to the spring, a short distance off, where his horses and arms were. Strange as it may seem, there was not even a pistol in the tent. Davis felt that his only course was to reach his horse and arms, and comply. As he was leaving the door, followed by a servant with a water bucket, Miss Howell flung a shawl over his head. There was no time to remove it without exposure and embarrassment, and as he had not far to go he ran the chance exactly as it was devised for him. In these two articles consisted the woman's act of which so much nonsense has been spoken and written, and under these circumstances and in this way was Jefferson Davis going forth to perfect his escape.

But it was too late for any effort to reach his horses, and the Confederate President was at last a prisoner in the hands of the United States.

GENERAL MACRUDER GOES TO FRANCE.—A correspondent writes from Richmond:

General Macruder's orderly arrived here some days ago from Texas. He says the General has left for France, as he supposed, to join his family, who are either there or at Switzerland. Rumor has it that he contemplates applying to the French Emperor for a commission, with a view to engage in the Mexican campaign under French auspices, which offer the best guarantee of permanence in the retention of his commission. He is understood to have ready for service in Texas a sufficient force to constitute a command commensurate to any rank to which he may be assigned. The tender of this force will, it is supposed, be the *quid pro quo* upon which the application for a commission is to be founded. The General has made a large amount of money by cotton speculations while serving in Texas, and he entertains no doubt, sanguine hopes of augmenting his fortune in his newly chosen field of enterprise. The bright prospects of gain which are understood to be held out to persons taking service in behalf of Maximilian will operate as an active stimulant to enterprising Texans, and bring large accessions to the Mexican ranks from the discharged Rebel soldiers in that State.

HORRIBLE OUPRAGE IN SUMMER COUNTY, TEXAS.—An outrage of the most shocking and abominable character was committed in Summer county some days ago, a few miles distant from Galtville. A negro man who had been traveling about with the army, waiting, it is said, on some flier, had obtained employment on a farm in the neighborhood. He had been engaged watching a very respectable, good looking, white girl, about twenty years old, living at the place for some time past. On the day when the outrage was committed, he left his plow in the field where he was at work, and laid in wait for the unfortunate girl at a place where he knew she would pass.

When she approached he seized her, dragged her off some distance, and there violated her. Shortly afterward another negro man came up when the sound of his plow was heard, who conducted her to the house and gave the alarm. The neighborhood is in hot pursuit of the ruffian, and we trust he may be brought to justice.

Judging from the record of our exchanges in various parts of the country, there seems to be an epidemic of this blackest and most detestable of crimes.—Nashville Daily Press and Times, 16th.

A gentleman once conversing in the society of a company of ladies, and criticizing rather severely the want of personal beauty in other ladies of their acquaintance, remarked: "They are the ugliest women I know," and then with an extraordinary politeness added,—"present company always excepted."

From the Petersburg Express, 11th.

Great influx of Negroes.

A large number of negroes, were added to those already under Captain Toby's care, on Saturday afternoon. Judging from the crowd we saw marching up Spotswood street, we suppose there must have been hard on to two hundred, if not more, in the column. They had just arrived from the country, and, embracing the aged and infirm, the infant, and the parent of large families of helpless children, we presume they will all look upon the government for their support. I was rather a sad sight to look upon, and many of our citizens, while viewing the dusky column, felt sympathy for those who were not able to enjoy the benefits of their freedom to so large an extent as others of their race. The grand, and probably the great grand-parent was there, supporting him or herself in line, and bearing his scanty war-drobe upon his back, or leading his helpless offspring by the hand. The young mother was also along, walking in the midst of her numerous progeny. Some we saw with a child in each arm, and others walking at their sides. The proportion of children was very large. Apparently some of the women had as many as six hanging around their skirts, while others were more or less fortunate. Most of them were badly off for clothing—and all looked wearied and fatigued.

We understand that it is the intention of the military to establish a large negro camp in the vicinity of Petersburg for the accommodation of all who may be thrown temporarily upon the hands of the government. Many will be enabled to get along very well through the summer, who will not be so fortunate in the winter.

A Little Boy Cuts off his Arm to keep out of School.

Last Monday morning, George Smith, a boy only seven years old, residing at Pleasantville, thirty miles from New York, told his parents if they insisted upon sending him to school, that he would throw himself on the Harlem railroad track, which was near his father's land, and receive such injuries as would compel them to keep him at home. They thought nothing of his threat, and having ordered him to school forthwith, supposed he had gone until they learned he had executed his menace. When the ten o'clock mail train passed the village, George laid his left arm upon the track, and the cars passed over it, severing nearly the whole of his hand from the limb.

The engineer perceiving him then for the first time, stopped the train, when the child ran off, and was found with his shattered and bleeding arm behind his back, sitting on a fence whistling Yankee Doodle, and pretending nothing had happened. Before he could be taken home George fainted from pain and loss of blood; but when restored and a surgeon was summoned he refused to be taken to any hospital, but told the medical gentlemen to cut away. The scalpel was used on the mangled limb, but the little fellow never whimpered or complained. Not a nerve trembled during the operation, which must have been very painful; indeed, the boy did not speak until it was over, when he remarked with great satisfaction and an air of triumph—"Well, I glad I did it. I can't go to school for a while any more."

The child acted with wonderful coolness, saying he first put his right arm on the track, but reflecting that when he grew up he would not be able to write well with the loss of that limb, he substituted his left. His parents are much distressed at the occurrence and apprehend if he is sent to school again he will destroy himself. The boy's conduct is almost inexplicable, and his fortitude and determination extraordinary for one of his tender years. We have known a great many little people who dislike the routine and confinement of school, but never before heard of one who preferred to part with his arm rather than submit to their disagreeableness.—Exchange.

Maj. Gen. Steadman, in command of the Department of Georgia, has issued the following order: It is reported that in some localities the troops of this command are taking from the citizens the horses and mules to their possession, marked "U. S." Such seizures are prohibited. Generally, such horses and mules are either being abandoned by the Government or exchanged by the troops for better ones. It is therefore ordered that citizens be permitted to retain such animals. Commanding officers will enforce strict obedience to this order.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 4th July, and dissolved immediately after. The Queen's speech expresses pleasure at the termination of the American war, and trusts the evil caused by so long a conflict may be repaired and prosperity restored. She expressed great gratification at the assurance of loyalty from the provinces.

The Charleston city register, the colored negroes are dying at an average of eight or ten a week; the deaths among the whites are not so great.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Friday, 11th July, 1865, at an affection of the brain, after a few months illness, J. H. LIZZIE, precious child of James A. and Sarah LIZZIE, aged 15 months.

"I take these to be Lizzie's soul. He said lay them in my breast; Protection they shall find in me, In me to ever live."

Death may be the hand of life's embrace, But can't dissolve my love; Millions of infant souls compose The family above."

His words the happy parents hear, And shout with joys divine: Oh, Lizzie! all we love and are, Shall be forever Thine."

Edgefield Male Academy.

The undersigned propose to re-open this Institution on Wednesday, July 26th, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the people of this village and vicinity. They are prepared to teach all the branches of a Primary and Classical Academy, and will endeavor to continue this Academy in the high standard of excellence which it has always enjoyed.

The Principal studies will be Greek, Latin, and all the branches of an English education, comprising Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry.

Tuition payable at the expiration of each Quarter, in Currency, or in provisions at current prices. Terms per Quarter of Ten Weeks.

Classical Department, \$10.00
Academic " 5.00
Primary " 3.00

W. H. MCCLINTOCK, SUMTER D. SPANK.

To the Public.

We have now prepared to fill all orders and Physicians' Prescriptions, which will be carefully compounded, and properly attended to. The cash or provisions must in every instance accompany each order or prescription, as we have to pay cash for everything we buy. JENNINGS.

July 23

Lost.

On Monday, the 17th instant, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will be reliably rewarded on leaving them at this office. July 20